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BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, between the United States of America and His Majesty, the King of Sweden and Norway, together with a separate article thereto, were concluded and signed, by their Plenipotentiaries, at Stockholm, on the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven; which Treaty and Separate Article, being in the French language, and whereof the annexed is a faithful translation, are, word for word, as follows:

Au nom de la très Sainte et Invisible Trinité.

Les Etats Unis d'Amérique, et sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, également animé du désir d'entretenir et de consolider les relations commerciales qui existent entre leurs territoires respectifs, et convaincus que ce but ne saurait être mieux rempli, qu'en les placant sur la base d'une parfaite égale et reciprocité sont convenus, en conséquence, d'entrer en négociation pour un nouveau traité de Commerce et de Navigation, et ont nommé, à cet effet, des Plénipotentiaires, savoir : le President des Etats Unis d'Amérique, John James Appleton, Charge d'Affaires des Etats à la cour de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège ; et Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, le Sieur Gustave, Comte de Wetterstedt, Son Ministre d'Etat et des Affaires Etrangères, Chevalier Commandeur de ses Ordres, Chevalier des Ordres de Russie, de St. André de St. Alexandre Nevsky, et de Ste. Anne de la première classe, Chevalier de l'Ordre de l'Aigle Rouge de Prusse de la première classe, Grand Croix de l'Ordre de Leopold d'Autriche, ou du Dignitatis de l'Academie Suedoise, lesquels, après avoir échangé leurs Etats Pourvus, trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont arrêté les articles suivans.

ARTICLE I.

Les citoyens et sujets de chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes, pourront avec toute sûreté, pour leurs personnes, vaisseaux et cargaisons, aborder librement dans les ports, places, et rivieres, des territoires des l'autre, partout où le commerce étranger est permis. Ils pourront s'y arreter et résider dans quelque partie que ce soit desdits territoires, et pourront, généralement de la plus entière sécurité et protection pour les affaires de leur négoce, à charge de se soumettre aux lois et ordonnances des pays respectifs.

ARTICLE II.

Tous les batiments Suedois et Norvégiens et ceux de l'ile de St. Barthélémy qui arriveront sur leur fest ou chargés dans les ports des Etats Unis d'Amérique, de quelque lieu qu'ils viennent, seront traités à leur entrée, pendant leur séjour et à leur sortie, sur le même pied que les batiments nationaux venant du même lieu, par rapport aux droits de tonnage, de fanaux, de pilotage, et de port, ainsi qu'aux vacances des officiers publics, et à tout autre droit ou charge, des quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, des administrations locales, ou d'établissements particuliers quelconques.

Et reciprocement, les batiments des Etats Unis d'Amérique qui arriveront sur leur fest ou chargés dans les ports des Royaumes de Suède et de Norvège, de quelque lieu qu'ils viennent, seront traités à leur entrée, pendant leur séjour et à leur sortie, sur le même pied que les batiments nationaux venant du même lieu, par rapport aux droits de tonnage, de fanaux, de pilotage, et de port, ainsi qu'aux vacances des officiers publics, et à tout autre droit ou charge de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, la local authorities, ou d'any private establishment whatsoever.

ARTICLE III.

Tout ce qui pourra légalement être importé dans les Etats Unis d'Amérique, par batiments desdits Etats, pourra également y être importé par batiments Suedois et Norvégiens, ou de l'ile de St. Barthélémy, de quelque lieu qu'ils viennent, sans payer d'autres ou plus hauts droits ou charges, de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom, ou au profit du Gouvernement, des administrations locales, ou d'établissements particuliers quelconques, que si l'importation avait lieu en batiment nationaux.

Et reciprocement, tout ce qui pourra légalement être importé dans les Royaumes de Suède et de Norvège, par batiments Suedois et Norvégiens, ou de l'ile de St. Barthélémy, pourra également y être importé par batiments des Etats Unis d'Amérique, de quelque lieu qu'ils viennent, sans payer d'autres ou plus hauts droits ou charges, de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom, ou au profit du Gouvernement, des administrations locales, ou d'établissements particuliers quelques que si l'importation avait lieu en batiment nationaux.

ARTICLE IV.

Tout ce qui pourra légalement être exporté des Etats Unis d'Amérique, par batiments desdits Etats, pourra également y être exporté par batiments Suedois et Norvégiens, ou de l'ile de St. Barthélémy, sans payer d'autres ou plus hauts droits ou charges, de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit perçus au nom, ou au profit du Gouvernement, des administrations locales, ou d'établissements particuliers quelques que si l'exportation avait lieu en batiment nationaux.

Et reciprocement, tout ce qui pourra légalement être exporté des Royaumes de Suède et de Norvège, par batiments Suedois et Norvégiens, ou de l'ile de St. Barthélémy, pourra également y être exporté par batiments des Etats Unis d'Amérique, sans payer d'autres ou plus hauts droits ou charges, de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom, ou au profit du Gouvernement, la local authorities, ou d'any private establishments whatsoever than if imported in national vessels.

ARTICLE V.

Tous les stipulations contenues dans les trois articles précédents sont dans toute leur plénitude, applicables aux batiments des Etats Unis d'Amérique qui se rendront chargés ou non chargés, dans la colonie de St. Barthélémy, aux Indes Orientales, soit des ports des royaumes de Suède et de Norvège soit de tout autre lieu quelconque, ou qui sortiront de la dite colonie, charges ou non chargés, pour se rendre, soit en Suède ou en Norvège, soit en tout autre lieu quelconque.

ARTICLE VI.

Il est expressément entendu que less articles precedents, deux, trois, et quatre, ne sont point applicables à la navigation de, ou à la navigation de

un autre port des Etats Unis d'Amérique, ou à la navigation d'un port des royaumes de Suède et de Norvège, ou à un autre, ou à celle entre ces deux derniers pays, navigation que chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes se réserve.

ARTICLE VII.

Chacune des deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engage à ne donner dans ses achats, ou dans ceux qui seraient faits par ses compagnies ou des agents agissant en son nom ou sous son autorité aucune préférence aux importations faites par ses batiments ou par ceux d'une nation tierce, sur celles faites dans les batiments de l'autre Partie Contractante.

ARTICLE VIII.

Les deux Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à ne pas établir sur la navigation entre leurs territoires respectifs, par less batiments de l'une ou de l'autre, des droits de tonnage, ou autres, de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, plus hauts ou autres que ceux qui seront établis sur toute autre navigation, excepté celle qu'elles se sont respectivement réservées par le sixième article du présent traité.

ARTICLE IX.

Il ne pourra pas être établi dans les Etats Unis d'Amérique, sur les productions du sol ou de l'industrie des royaumes de Suède et de Norvège, ou de l'ile de St. Barthélémy, aucune prohibition ou restriction d'importation ou d'exportation, ni aucun droit, de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, qu'autant que ces prohibitions, ces restrictions et ces droits seraient également établis sur les objets de même nature provenant de toute autre contrée.

Et reciprocement, il ne pourra pas être établi dans les royaumes de Suède et de Norvège, ni dans l'ile de St. Barthélémy, sur les productions du sol ou de l'industrie des Etats Unis d'Amérique, aucune prohibition ou restriction d'importation ou d'exportation, ni aucun droit, de quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, qu'autant que ces prohibitions, ces restrictions et ces droits seraient également établis sur les objets de même nature provenant de toute autre contrée.

Et reciprocement, les batiments des Etats Unis d'Amérique qui arriveront sur leur fest ou chargés dans les ports des Royaumes de Suède et de Norvège, de quelque lieu qu'ils viennent, seront traités à leur entrée, pendant leur séjour et à leur sortie, sur le même pied que les batiments nationaux venant du même lieu, par rapport aux droits de tonnage, de fanaux, de pilotage, et de port, ainsi qu'aux vacances des officiers publics, et à tout autre droit ou charge, des quelque espèce ou dénomination que ce soit, perçus au nom ou au profit du Gouvernement, la local authorities, ou d'any private establishment whatsoever.

And, reciprocally, all that may be lawfully imported into the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, in Swedish and Norwegian vessels, or in those of the Island of St. Bartholomew, arriving either laden, or in ballast, in the ports of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, from whatever place they may come, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light houses, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

Et reciprocement, les batiments des Etats Unis d'Amérique, arriving either laden, or in ballast, in the ports of the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, from whatever place they may come, shall be treated on their entrance, during their stay, and at their departure, upon the same footing as national vessels coming from the same place, with respect to the duties of tonnage, light houses, pilotage, and port charges, as well as to the perquisites of public officers, and all other duties or charges, of whatever kind or denomination, levied in the name, or to the profit, of the Government, the local authorities, or of any private establishment whatsoever.

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les droits qui y sont applicables, il pourra s'en aller dans tout autre pays. Il est cependant entendu que les droits, impôts ou charges quelconques, qui sont ou seront payables pour les bateaux mêmes, doivent être acquittés au premier port où ils compoient le chargement, ou en déchargeant une partie, mais qu'aucuns droits, impôts ou charges parfois ne seront demandés de nouveau dans les ports du même pays où les bateaux pourraient vouloir entrer après, à moins que les nations ne soient sujettes à quelques droits ultérieurs dans le même cas.

ARTICLE XII.

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes accorde à l'autre la faculté d'entretenir dans ses ports et places de commerce, des Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agents de Commerce, qui jouiront de toute la protection, et recevront toute l'assistance nécessaire pour remplir due ment leurs fonctions; mais il est expressément déclaré que dans le cas d'une conduite illégale ou imprudente envers les lois ou le gouvernement du pays dans lequel lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agents de Commerce, résideront, ils pourront être poursuivis et punis conformément aux lois et privés de l'exercice de leurs fonctions par le Gouvernement officiel qui sera connu à l'autre ses motifs pour avoir agi ainsi, bien entendu cependant que les archives et documents relatifs aux affaires du Consulat seront à l'abri de toute recherche, et devront être soigneusement conservés sous le sceau des consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agents Commerciaux, et de l'autorité de l'endroit où ils résideront.

Les Consuls, Vice Consuls, et Agents Commerciaux, ou ceux qui seront directement autorisés à les suppléer auront le droit, commettre, de servir de juges et d'arbitres dans les différences qui pourront s'élever entre les capitaines et les équipages des bateaux de la nation dont ils soignent les intérêts, sans que les autorités locales puissent y intervenir, à moins que la conduite des équipages ou du capitaine ne trouble l'ordre ou la tranquillité du pays, ou que lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agents Commerciaux ne requièrent leur intervention pour faire exécuter ou maintenir leurs décisions. Bien entendu que cette espèce de jugement ou d'arbitrage ne saurait pourtant priver les parties contendantes du droit qu'elles ont à leur retour de recourir aux autorités judiciaires de leur patrie.

ARTICLE XIII.

Lesdits Consuls, Vice Consuls, ou Agents Commerciaux seront autorisés à requérir l'assistance des autorités locales pour l'arrestation, la détention, et l'emprisonnement des déserteurs des navires de guerre et marchands de leur pays, et ils s'adresseront, pour cet objet, aux tribunaux, juges et officiers compétents, et reciermeront, par écrit, les déserteurs susmentionnés, en prouvant par la communication des registres des navires, ou roles de équipages, ou par d'autres documents officiels, que de tels individus ont fait partie desdits équipages, et cette réclamation ainsi prouvera l'extradition si cela soit refusé.

De tels déserteurs, lorsqu'ils auront été arrêtés, seront mis à la disposition desdits consuls, vice consuls, ou agents commerciaux, et pourront être enfermés dans les prisons publiques, à la requête et aux frais de ceux qui les reclament, pour être envoyés aux navires auxquels ils appartiennent, ou à d'autres de la même nation. Mais s'ils ne sont pas renvoyés dans l'espace de deux mois à compter du jour de leur arrestation, ils seront mis en liberté, et ne seront plus arrêtés pour la même cause.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que si le détenteur se trouvoit avoir commis quelque crime ou délit, il pourra être suivi à son extradition jusqu'à ce que le tribunal anti de l'affaire aura rendu sa sentence, et que celle-ci n'aura son exécution.

ARTICLE XIV.

Dans le cas où quelque bateau de l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes, aura échoué, fait naufrage, ou souffrirait quelqu'autre dommages sur les côtes de la domination de l'autre, il sera donné tout aide et assistance aux personnes naufragées, ou qui se trouveraient en danger et à leur patrie. Les bateaux et les marchandises naufragées, ou leur produit, qui ont été vendus, seront restitués à leurs propriétaires ou ayant cause, s'ils sont restés dans l'an et jour, en payant les frais de sauvetage, que payeroient les usagers dans les mêmes cas. Et les compagnies de sauvetage ne pourront faire accepter leurs services que dans les mêmes cas, et après les mêmes délais qui seraient accordés aux capitaines et aux équipages nationaux. Les Gouvernements respectifs veilleront d'ailleurs à ce que ces compagnies ne se permettent point de vexations ou d'abus dans leurs services.

ARTICLE XV.

Il est convenu que les bateaux qui arriveront directement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, à un port de la domination de Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède et de Norvège, ou des territoires de sa Majesté en Europe, à un port des Etats-Unis, et qui seraient pourvus d'un certificat de santé donné par un officier compétent à cet égard du port d'où les bateaux sont sortis, et assurant qu'aucune maladie maligne ou contagieuse n'existe dans ce port, ne seront accordés à aucune autre garantie

que celle qui sera nécessaire pour la visite du Officier de santé du port où les bateaux seroient arrivés, après laquelle il sera permis à ces bateaux d'entrer immédiatement, et de décharger leurs cargas, bien entendu, toutefois, qu'il n'y ait eu personne à leur bord qui ait été atteint pendant le voyage d'une maladie, maligne ou contagieuse, que les bateaux n'aient point communiqué dans leur traversée avec un bateau qui sera lui-même dans les cas de subir une quarantaine, et que la courre d'où ils viennent n'aient pas, à cette époque, si généralement infectée ou suspecte, qu'on ait rendu, avant leur arrivée, une ordonnance, d'après laquelle tous les bateaux venant de cette courre soient regardés comme suspects, et en conséquence, assujettis à une quarantaine.

ARTICLE XVI.

Each of the high contracting parties grant to the other, the privilege of appointing, in its commercial ports and places, Consuls, Vice Consuls, and Commercial agents who shall enjoy the full protection, and receive all the assistance necessary for the due exercise of their functions; but it is expressly declared, that, in case of illegal or improper conduct, with respect to the laws or Government of the country in which said Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents shall reside, they may be prosecuted and punished conformably to the laws, and deprived of the exercise of their functions by the offended Government, which shall acquaint the other with its motives for having thus acted; it being understood however, that the archives and documents relative to the affairs of the consulate shall be exempted from all search, and shall be carefully preserved under the seals of the Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Commercial Agents; and of the authority of the place where they may reside.

The consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, or the persons duly authorized to supply their places shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the captains and crews of the vessels belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews, or of the captain, should disturb the order of tranquility of the country; or the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported. It is, however, understood, that this species of judgment, or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their country.

ARTICLE XVII.

The said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of their local authorities for the arrest, detention, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships of war and merchant vessels of their country; and, for this purpose, they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving, by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the rolls of the crews, or by other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews, and in this reclamation being thus substantiated, the serender shall not be released.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belonged, or to others of the same country. But, if not sent back within the space of two months, reckoning from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause.

It is understood, however, that, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his sentence may be delayed until the tribuna before which the case shall be depending, shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

ARTICLE XVIII.

In case any vessel of one of the high contracting parties shall have been stranded or shipwrecked, or shall have suffered any other damage on the coasts of the dominions of the other, every aid and assistance shall be given to the persons shipwrecked or in danger, and passports shall be granted to them to return to their country. The shipwrecked vessels and merchandise, or their proceeds, if the same shall have been sold, shall be restored to their owners, or to those entitled thereto, if claimed within a year and a day, upon paying such costs of salvage as would be paid by national vessels in the same circumstances; and the salvage companies shall not compel the acceptance of their services, except in the same cases, and after the same delays, as shall be granted to the captains and crews of national vessels. Moreover, the respective governments will take care that these companies do not commit any vexatious or arbitrary acts.

ARTICLE XIX.

It is agreed que les bateaux arrivant directement du United States of America, à un port de la domination de His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, ou des territoires de sa Majesté en Europe, à un port de l'United States, et provided with a bill of health granted by an officer having competent power to that effect, at the port whence such vessels shall have sailed, setting forth that no malignant or contagious diseases prevailed in that port, shall be subjected to no other quarantine than such as may be necessary for the visit of the health officer of the port where such vessel shall have arrived; after which said vessels shall be allowed immediately to enter and unload their cargos; provided always, that there shall be on board no person who, during the voyage, shall have been attacked with any malignant or contagious diseases; that such vessels shall not, during their passage, have communicated with any vessel liable, itself, to undergo a quarantine; and that the country whence they came shall not, at that time, be so infected or suspected, that, before their arrival, an order had been issued, in consequence of which all vessels com-

bining que celle qui sera nécessaire pour la visite du Officier de santé du port où les bateaux seroient arrivés, après laquelle il sera permis à ces bateaux d'entrer immédiatement, et de décharger leurs cargas, bien entendu, toutefois, qu'il n'y ait eu personne à leur bord qui ait été atteint pendant le voyage d'une maladie, maligne ou contagieuse, que les bateaux n'aient point communiqué dans leur traversée avec un bateau qui sera lui-même dans les cas de subir une quarantaine, et que la courre d'où ils viennent n'aient pas, à cette époque, si généralement infectée ou suspecte, qu'on ait rendu, avant leur arrivée, une ordonnance, d'après laquelle tous les bateaux venant de cette courre soient regardés comme suspects, et en conséquence, assujettis à une quarantaine.

ARTICLE XX.

The second, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, and twenty-fifth articles of the Treaty of Amity and commerce concluded at Paris on the third of April, one thousand seven hundred eight three, by the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America, and of His Majesty the King of Sweden,

together with the first, second, fourth, and fifth separate articles, signed on the same day by the same Plenipotentiaries,

are revived, and made applicable to all the countries under the dominion of the present high contracting parties, and shall have the same force and value as if they were inserted, in the contents of the present treaty; it being understood that the stipulations contained in the articles above cited, shall always be considered as in no manner affecting the conventions concluded by either party with other nations.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [L.S.] twenty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-second.

John Quincy Adams, [L.S.]
G. COMTE DE WETTERSTEDT, [L.S.]

State of the United States, and Robert M. Stackhouse, Colonel, Knight of the Order of the Sword, and Charge d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, near the said United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now therefore, Be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Treaty and Separation Article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States, and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and [L.S.] twenty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty-second.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

CONSPIRACY IN COLOMBIA.

By an arrival from Cartagena, we learn that on the 25th Sept. a conspiracy broke out at Bogota, in which an attempt was made on the life of Bolívar. It appears that Gen. Santander, the vice president, was at the head of the conspiracy, and had brought over to his views a corps of artillery, and, with a gang of followers, they first made an attack on the prison, killed Col. Bolívar, and released Admiral Padilla. The rebels then proceeded late at night to the palace, where they rushed and uncountered first a young ensign, who defended himself, when Col. Ferguson, an Englishman, rushing to his aid, was shot on the spot. Bolívar hearing the noise, being then in his cabinet, rushed forward, but finding himself surrounded by enemies, retreated hastily to his cabinet, jumped out of a window and made his way to the bridge, plunged in the water and concealed himself for two hours, when the rebels supposing him drowned, returned shouting through the streets, "Death to the tyrant and long live Gen. Santander." Bolívar released himself from his unpleasant situation, threw himself into the barracks, headed the troops and attacked the rebel force, and completely routed them. Armed peasants entered the town and order was soon restored.

ARTICLE XXI.

The present treaty shall continue in force for ten years, counting from the day of the first nine years, neither of the high contracting parties shall have announced, by an official notification, to the other, its intention to arrest the operation of said treaty, it shall remain binding for one year beyond that time, and so on, until expiration of the twelve months which will follow a similar notification, whatever the time at which it may take place.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and by His Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within the space of nine months from the signature, or sooner, if possible.

In faith whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty, by duplicates and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms. Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, in the year of Grace, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

J. J. APPLETON, [L.S.]
G. COMTE DE WETTERSTEDT, [L.S.]

SEPARATE ARTICLE.

Certain relations of proximity and ancient connexions having led to regulations for the importation of the products of the Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway into the Grand Duchy of Finland, and that of the products of Finland into Sweden and Norway, in vessels of the respective countries, by special stipulations of a treaty still in force, and whose renewal forms, at this time, the subject of a negotiation between the Courts of Sweden and Norway and Russia, and stipulations being, in no manner, connected with the existing regulations for foreign commerce in general, the two high contracting parties, anxious to remove from their commercial relations all kinds of ambiguity or motives of discussion, have agreed that the eighth, ninth, tenth articles of the present treaty shall not be applicable either to the navigation and commerce above mentioned, nor consequently, to the exceptions in the general tariff of customs house duties, and in the regulations of navigation resulting therefrom, nor to the special advantages which are, or may be granted to the importation of tallow and candles from Russia, founded upon equivalent advantages granted by Russia on certain articles of importation from Sweden and Norway.

The present Separate Article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted in the treaty signed this day, and shall be ratified at the same time.

In faith whereof, we the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present Separate Article, and affixed thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at Stockholm, the fourth of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven.

G. COMTE DE WETTERSTEDT, [L.S.]
J. J. APPLETON, [L.S.]

By Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 21st of January next, at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

One valuable tract of Land.

At a dinner lately given at the town of Amiens to the King of France, there was placed on the table opposite his Majesty, an immense column composed of sugar manufactured from the beet roots at Fransiliers, near that town. The column consisted of four different qualities of refined sugar; crystals of raw sugar formed the pedestal.

When one will not, two cannot quarrel.

Important Trust Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael Hanes, of Rowan County, for purposes therein expressed, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on Wednesday, the 21st of January next,

at the dwelling-house of Michael Hanes, the following property, viz:

Twelve Negroes.

Men, Women, and Children, all very likely.

8 Horses.

Stock of Cattle and Hogs.

Farming Utensils.

Riding Chair and Harness.

1 Still and Tubs.

Household and Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The sale to commence between the hours of twelve and two on the above mentioned day and continue from day to day until all is sold. Terms made known on the 1st of sale.

JOHN G. BLUM, Trustee.

Nov. 20th, 1838.

\$10.00

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 25, 1828.

Jackson's Elected!

joyful, Columbia's sons.....To patriot bands....

JACKSON, your choice, has triumph'd thro' the land!

By last Friday's mail, we received great and cheering news from the North and West. So decisive was the intelligence from New-York, Ohio, Kentucky, &c, in favor of the cause of Jackson and the people, that the Adams folks hereabouts were most wofully cast down and chop-fallen, and "gave up the ship;" they bit their lips through sheer disappointment; *ours'd Jo. Gales and Pleasants* for deceiving them with false hopes; *burnt all of Ellion's "We the People," and Binns' Coffin Hand-bills*, that remained on hand; and actually spoke in respectful terms of Gen. Jackson! Poor men; we could not, for our life, but compassionate them. "Now, (said they) it is no use to contend any longer....we suppose the People must be right....we give it up." Well, we'll forgive them. We won't aggravate their grief by exulting over their fallen condition. We will try to learn magnanimity and forbearance from their defeat; while we will enjoy our victory with temperance and moderation.

The Editor of this paper, expecting to be absent from home, after this week, for a short time, has engaged a Gentleman of literary acquirements to attend to the Editorial department until his return. Under his control, the paper may not exhibit quite as decided a political cast as though the Editor were at home; but our readers may expect an improvement in its literary and miscellaneous character.

Duelling.—A society has been formed in Camden, S. C. for the suppression of the murderous practice of duelling: it is called the anti-duelling association. Now is a favorable time to form such a society in Salisbury, while the sensibilities of the citizens are alive on the subject.

Native Silk.—A skein of beautiful native Sewing Silk, the product of worms reared this summer, by Mrs. G. Fisher, of this town, has been presented to us; and can be inspected at our office, by those who may have a curiosity to see and hear to what perfection the culture of the silk worm may be brought in this climate. Mrs. F. with a laudable zeal, has, by persevering efforts, succeeded in rearing a considerable number of worms the last summer, on the common mulberry: and has manufactured, from their product, some pounds of beautiful Sewing Silk. We hope that Mrs. Fisher's enterprise in so useful and delightful a vocation, will be emulated by other ladies; more especially, as it can be done without any considerable interference with their ordinary duties.

Fire.—A kitchen in the outskirts of this town, was burnt entirely to the ground, on Wednesday night last. The dwelling to which it was an appendage, was saved, principally by the exertions of Mr. Van Eaton, a Revolutionary soldier, and a worthy citizen of Rowan. The loss was trifling—and we hope it will be more than counterbalanced, by the renewed vigilance it will induce among our citizens, who needed something to arouse their dormant energies, and awaken them to a sense of their insecurity from the devouring element.

Owing to an error in the manner of publishing some of the public treaties, we have been obliged to republish them: they will so crowd our columns this and next week, that we deem it necessary to ask the indulgence of our readers, for these two weeks: After which, we hope to render our paper more interesting to the general reader. The rancor of the Presidential discussion will, in a good degree, have passed by: Jackson, the President; the columns of news-

papers will be disburdened of heated political disquisitions, and partisans eased of much bile: and harmony and plenty will be restored to the people and country.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We have been favored, by our friends and correspondents, with the following returns of the Electoral Election in this state. Jackson's majority in the state will, in all probability, be upwards of twenty thousand votes:

	Jackson.	Adams.
Rowan	1197	311
Cabarrus	438	321
Mecklenburg	1193	376
Iredell	553	571
Davidson	849	234
Guildford	546	970
Orange	1059	403
Caswell	950	26
Buncombe	762	111
Burke	1314	211
Rutherford	1214	53
Haywood	931	3
Anson	701	491
Montgomery	561	331
Richmond	358	299
Chatham	697	499
Stokes	1189	245
Kingsborough	989	110
Peterson	369	294
Franklin	630	82
Warren	532	33
Greene	Majority, 58	
Craven	564	599
Wayne	523	382
Cumberland	1201	518
Edgecombe	902	111
Columbus	309	40
Nash	454	57
Hertford	379	157
Northampton	372	229
Johnston	418	179
Person	593	24
Bladen	384	111
	23,162	7,877
Jackson's majority	15,285	
in thirty three counties only, but little more than half the state.		

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

TO LAURA.

Ah! must we, then, believe the doom
Whose whispered bodings oft we hear?
Though still thy roses seem to bloom,
The grave's dark angel hovers near.
And thou art like the shrivelled flower,
That springs in autumn's treacherous ray,
While chilling storms already lower,
To bid its brightening tints decay.

'Twere vain to doubt the stern decree
Which reason tells us must be sooth;
Thy day's, alas! will never see
Beyond the earliest bound of youth.

That airy-moulded form was never
Foredoomed to toils of lengthen'd years;
Nor long the spirit beaming there
To linger in this vale of tears;

But thy pure soul was lent, awhile,
To gladden us with its tender light;
Then vanish'd—like the fleeting smile
Of moon-beams on a wintry night.

Still thou art joyous as the lark,
That bids with captiv'd note the dawn,
Nor deems herself the destin'd mark
Of fatal shaft already drawn.

Smile on, then, with thy fever'd eye,
And hectic cheek, and pallid brow,
Nor heed the coming shaft; for why
Should one so innocent as thou?

The dew-drop sparkles, though the beam
That high'st exhalts it to the skies:
Smile on, then, to the last, nor dream
That others look with tearful eyes.

(At least all hopes are gone.)

LOAMOUR AFFLIGED.

We have been lucky enough to lay our hands on the following communication, in relation to the *counterfeiting* in Montgomery county, which got mislaid, soon after its receipt, among the wilderness of papers with which our office is filled; and we now most readily published it, more particularly as the same writer (we think) has published a communication in the "Journal" of this town, in which he quite broad in his *insinuations*, and not very fastidious in his choice of terms. But here's the piece.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. WHITE: Your paper of the 30th ultimo, contains a short notice of the apprehension and examination of three persons, namely, Lewis, Blakely, and Griffin, in Lawrenceville, Montgomery county, some short time past; charged with counterfeiting; and states, that "various implements for counterfeiting were found on them; but as they had no spurious money with them then, having probably hid it, they were very improperly discharged." From what source you derived your information, I know not; but I well know, and the people of Lawrenceville know, that the above statements are not facts, and I suspect must have been communicated for publication with a view of reflecting censure improperly on the magistrates before whom the trial and examination were had. The writer of these remarks was present, and heard the whole of the examination and testimony; and avers, that the facts were as follows: Those three persons were brought before two magistrates at Lawrenceville, upon a warrant charging them to be persons of ill fame, engaged in gambling and counterfeiting. They were searched and examined, with the utmost scrupulosity; and there was no testimony adduced to support either charge. It was not proved that they had ever passed, or had in

their possession, a cent of counterfeit money, that they had been engaged in gambling, or that their conduct had been such as could subject them to the operation of the laws against vagrancy.

There was not found on them any "implements for counterfeiting" which could be recognised as such. There were found in a trunk belonging to one of them, by the officer who arrested them, a small steel punch, two pieces of iron or steel of a conic form, without letters or impressions, about three inches long, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter at the large end; a small bottle of ink, and a small cutting instrument, somewhat in form of a horse fleam; but no instrument that could be identified by any person present, or by the magistrates, as used in counterfeiting. Our informant must have been better skilled in the art of counterfeiting than the magistrates or any other person present was, to have been able to procure them "implements for counterfeiting." With all his acumen, he might have as properly considered them instruments used by a gun-smith or any other artist, as by a counterfeiter. Neither was there any proof made of any circumstances calculated to produce such a conviction of their guilt, as would have justified their commitment, unless the magistrates had assumed powers not given them by law, and which would have been suited only for the exercise of a Spanish court of inquisition; consequently the magistrates could not have done otherwise than discharge them.

There was no proof of the existence of such an establishment in Montgomery as mentioned in your paper of the 30th ult; neither was it proved on trial that there had been any more than two such bills passed in the county; which, as appeared in evidence, had been passed by William Hurley, who had previously to that time removed. Yet, strange to tell, a gentleman of the bar, a few days after this, in our superior court, on the trial of Griffin, for an assault, stated in his place, that Montgomery county was inundated with counterfeit money! We back-woods-men of Montgomery, who seem to share so largely in the sympathies of certain officers of the gentry, have no knowledge of the existence of such facts. On the contrary, we believe, and it is believed by gentlemen who are acquainted with our circulating medium, and that of other counties, too, that there is as little counterfeit passing in Montgomery as any other county in the state.

It is submitted to your consider, to decide whether this communication should not receive publicity through your paper, and thereby do an act of justice to men whose conduct has been misrepresented.

P. W.

Montgomery, Oct. 10, 1828.

On the above we will remark, that the article in our paper of the 30th Sept, relative to the *counterfeiting* in Montgomery county, which got mislaid, soon after its receipt, among the wilderness of papers with which our office is filled; and we now most readily published it, more particularly as the same writer (we think) has published a communication in the "Journal" of this town, in which he quite broad in his *insinuations*, and not very fastidious in his choice of terms. But here's the piece.

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To Physicians.

FOR Sale, the best country situation for a Physician in the Western part of North Carolina. The farm and buildings are small, but remarkable neat, comfortable, and convenient; and is situated in an excellent neighborhood. Terms will be made very accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Editor of this paper.

41

Aug. 10th, 1828.

Lost or Mislaid.

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Director of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.

August 30th, 1828.

39

N.Y.

TAILOR'S SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his acquaintances, and the public, that he has commenced the

Tailoring Business.

In the town of Salisbury, in the New Shop on the cross street next door to Mr. Murphy's Store, near Mr. Torrence's Store, and convenient to the business part of the town; where he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business.

He receives the fashions from Philadelphia and New-York regularly as they change, which will enable him to make up fine Coats, &c. in the most fashionable and elegant style. Owing to the hardness of the times, he will work cheaper than heretofore. He hopes his acquaintances and the public will give him a trial, as he feels certain he can please them, both in his work and prices.

WADE H. HAMPTON.

Aug. 14, 1828.

41

WAGONERS.

DRIVING TO FAYETTEVILLE,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the BEAGON YARD, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

39

To Gold Miners.

100 lbs. of pure Quick-silver, just received, and for sale by E. WHALEY & Co., Salisbury, June 10th, 1828.

39

Crotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers, CHARLOTTE N.C.

We have just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warrant to perform well.

JULY 1st, 1828.

39

Wanted to Purchase,

ONE or two likely NEGRO WOMEN, who are good House Servants, and can come well recommended. Apply to WM. H. SLAUGHTER.

Salisbury, Nov. 7th, 1828.

342

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, SEVEN COTTONS, Number to 615, inclusive, at the factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, Mar. 5, 1828.

[44]

SALE!

ON Tuesday, the 25th of November next, will be sold, at the late residence of Dr. Robert Moore, dec'd. in the Jersey Settlement, Rowan county,

18 likely Negroes, men, women and children; Several likely Horses; 800 or 1000 bushels of Corn; 10,000 or 15,000 weight of COTTON; A valuable Library, & Medical and Miscellaneous Books;

Great Oats, Hay, and Fodder; Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. The sale will continue from day to day, till completed. Terms made known on the day of sale.

EBENEZER MOORE, Executor.

Brown county, Oct. 21st, 1828.

342

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Moore, are desired to make payment immediately, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Committed to the Jail

IN Mecklenburg county, on the 16th day of this instant, a negro man, who says his name is John, and that he belongs to a man by the name of Jacob Austin, of Montgomery county, North Carolina.

JOHN SLOAN, Sheriff.

Oct. 17, 1828. [39] of Mecklenburg county.

Committed to Jail

IN Salisbury, N. C. on the 6th inst. a negro man, who says his name is John, that he ran away from his master, John Pegro, about two weeks since, in Columbia S. C.; says he formerly belonged to the estate of Gen. Nat. Cardle, of Sumter county, Virg.; he is about 6 feet high, 32 years old, straight built, black complected, with a small scar above the right eye. The negro is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

E. SLATER, Sheriff.

Sept. 8th, 1828.

31

THE

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS

IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf; where his services will be usual devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the convenience of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward letters or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jas. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Anthony, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNER.

Charleston, Oct. 1st, 1828.

1352

are born to grieve, live complaining, and die disappointed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUM.

The following poetry, copied from the Ilion Gazette, is no mean proof of the rich expressiveness of our language. It may be a question in philology, whether as many significant and appropriate phrases can be accumulated on any pleasing subject or virtuous object, if not the reason may be one founded in nature, that in this wide world, we need the language that, in this wide world, we need the language of reprobation more than that of commendation. The writer of the following graphic poetry is Mr. William Brown, a worthy and industrious young gentleman of Malden, whose talents are successfully employed in the instruction of youth. "O, thou invisible spirit of rum! if thou hast no name by which to know thee, we will call thee—Devil!" SHAKESPEARE.

Let thy devotee extol thee,
And thy wondrous virtues sum,
But the worst of names I'll call thee,
O, thou hydra monster RUM!

Pim-sle-maker, visage-blaster,
Hab-contriter, idler's mate;
Mischief-breeder, vice promoter,
Credit-spoil'r, devil's bait.

Almshouse-builder, pauper-maker,
Trust betrayer, sorrow's source;
Pocket-empi're, Sabbath-breaker,
Conscience stuffer, guilt's recourse.
Nerve-enfeebler, system-shatterer,
Thirst-increaser, vagrant thief;
Cough-reducer, treacherous flatterer,
Mudbedabber, mock relief.

Business-hinderer, spleen-instiller,
Wise beggar, friendship's bane;
Anger-heater, pride-will filler,
Debt-involver, taper's chain.

Memory-drowner, honor-wrecker,
Judgment-warper, blue-faced quack;
Fond beginner, rags-headicker,
Strife enkindler, fortune's wreck.

Summer's cooler, winter's warmer,
Blood-polisher, specious share;
Bond-collector, man-transformer,
Bond-underer, gambler's fare.

Speech-bewrapper, headlong-bringer,
Vital burner, deadly fire;
Biot mover, fib-blinder,
Discord kindler, misery's size.

Sinews-rober, worth depriver,
Strength-subduer, hideon's face;
Reason-thwartier, fraud contriver,
Money-waster, nation's woe.

Vile seducer, joy-speller,
Peace-disorder, blackguard guest;
Sheit-implement, liver sweller,
Brain distract'r, hateful pest.

Utterance-boggler, stench-emitter,
Strong man sprangler, fatal dropp;
Tumult raiser, venom-sniffer,
Wrath-inspirer, coward's drop.

Pain-inflicter, eyes-and-ther,
Heart-corrupter, folly's nurse;
Secret-babbler, body mainer,
Thrifl-defector, loathsome curse.

Wit-destroyer, joy-impairer,
Scandal-dealer, foulmouthed scourges;
Senses-blunter, youth ensnarer,
Crime-inventor, ruin's verge.

Virtue-blaster, base deceiv'r,
Rage-displayer, sit's delight;
Noise-excluder, stomach-heaver;
Falsehood-spreader, scorpion's bite.

Quarrel plotter, rage-discharger,
Giant-conqueror, wasteful sway;
Chin-carroueler, tongue-enlarger,
Malice venter, death's broad way.

Tempest scatterer, window-smasher,
Death-for-caller, hell's dire brink;
Ravenous murderer, wind-pipe slasher;
Drunkard's lodging, meat and drink.

U. E.

The Beautiful and unfortunate Mary Stuart, although not native of France, was considered as worthy of being ranked among French poets.—The following is given as a specimen of her poetry:

Delightful France—I bid thee now farewell,
To my heart dearer than my tongue can tell,
Scene of my early youth and infant play,
Dear France, fare well—farewell my happy days!

The bark that bears me from the cherish'd shore,
Besides my loves, but it can do no more;
One half my soul still fondly lingers there,
And I long to it my tender care.

The other, forced to memory, dwells with me,
And dedicates itself to thoughts on thee.

—

The following lines on the late turn out for better feed by the students of Yale College, are from the Village Record:

Ballads of Yale! young geniuses just budding,
Mach less intent on Plutarch than on pudding;
What cultivated tastes do you exhibit!
Unmatched you stand, in epicurean merit.

To canvass backs than canvas books more prone,
Preferring Bacchus' ton to Helicon.
Live like Lycus! twere to be undone;
Black broth! O Styx! like Acheron you shun;

Sur like Letheus in th' Apollo? Yes,
Methinks I hear you cry—“Sure that were bliss.”

Of Anthony and Cleopatra's fate,

You care not half so much as what they ate;

The cook that roasts the wild-boar to a turn;

For him what raptures in your bosoms burn!

Much you prefer to seat i'om of beef,

Than line of Virgil, though of hardis the chief;

A pint of ale to point of epigram.

To smoke dried authors choose a smoke dried

You deem it wiser to discuss roast goose,

Than gravest problem sophists can produce;

Prefere the scullion's to the poet's fire;

No sudent study deeyou so divine;

As Lucrine oysters and Falernian wines

You better like the digests of tit-bit.

Than modern digest, or Ausonian wits;

Receipts for cooking to receipts prefer,

Pancakes to panetees—of the Emperor;

A accomplished youths! above despotic rules,

The bane of College joys—the curse of schools;

Detested like old ferula or birch—

Arouse and leave your teachers in the lurch,

And on your flag, emblemazon from this date,

“A full craned belly—though an empty pate.”

—

Who has not a good tongue, ought

to have good hands.

Success makes a fool green wised

REVIVAL IN WASHINGTON CITY.

An interesting work of grace has commenced, we hope in the city of Washington, in the first Presbyterian church. We learn from a correspondent that a four days meeting of an unusually interesting character, was closed there on Monday last. The Sabbath afternoon was spent in the communion service. Upwards of twenty were added to the church. The season was solemn and deeply interesting. Some farther account of this work, may be expected hereafter. At present it is not thought advisable to say more.

Archbishop Cheverus.—The dia-

cension of this distinguished individual, in the Roman Church, has been rapid though well merited. He came to this country, from England, after the flight of the French priests from revolutionary France, and performed the duties of pastor of the Catholic church at Boston, with unostentatious fidelity and diligence. He received the appointment of first Bishop of that diocese, and his exemplariness, learning, and catholicism, gave evidence

that he was eminently qualified for the post, and was even capable of adorning a still higher station. We had the pleasure of his acquaintance for several years, and always regretted that a man of his capacity, knowledge, liberality, and independence, should not have been numbered with the Protestant church. He associated with Protestants, and seemed to be devoid of all narrow sectarian prejudices. When a person once enquired of him how he could conscientiously cultivate intimacy with those his church, usually deemed heretics, he replied, “do you think I would form so many friendships among Protestants on earth, if I thought they would be dissolved by death?” The health of Bishop Cheverus being somewhat impaired, and a residence in a milder climate having been recommended, the King of France, at the suggestion, we believe, of the French minister to this country, appointed him Bishop of Montauban.—The Protestants, who are numerous in this diocese, felt no jealousy that a prelate of so much mildness and liberality should be appointed to this See. But his American parishioners, and the many warm friends of the Bishop felt much regret at his translation. They petitioned the French monarch earnestly that he might remain, but in vain. Bishop Cheverus considered it his duty to obey the will of his sovereign, and prepared to take a reluctant and probably final leave of his Catholic and Protestant friends in the United States. The day previous to his departure the writer of this overtook him, as he was walking several miles into the country to bid adieu to a beloved parishioner, and invited him to take a seat in his gig. On intimating to him that soon he would have greater means at command than the poverty of the Roman church in this country allowed, he replied, “I shall return to France very poor; with only one servant and a single Louis d'or, I shall go to Paris; I shall throw myself at the feet of my King; he has insisted upon my returning, and he must take care of me.” He bade farewell to America, where he had lived upwards of thirty years, with unaffected grief; and his departure was accompanied with the regrets and tears of numerous friends. On the coast of France he came near being shipwrecked. When the passengers and crew were in consternation at the prospect of speedy death, Bishop Cheverus was administering consolation, and preparing them for the worst. And when Providence graciously interposed, and brought them safe to land, they followed the Bishop to the church, where he affectionately addressed them, and offered thanksgiving to God. After being favorably received by the King, and having been a short time happily situated in his diocese, a vacancy occurred, and the Bishop of Montauban was promoted to be Archbishop of Bordeaux, and was at the same time created a Peer of France. He has continued a correspondence with many friends in this country, and speaks of our institutions, improvements, and privileges with deep interest. The last report respecting him is that the Pope has given him a Cardinal's hat. We hope it is true; and should rejoice if a prelate of such an enlightened mind, of such a catholic disposition, and of so much apostolic meekness, yet lives to wear the tiara. We do not believe there has been his superior in the office of the Holy See since the days of Ganganni.

In contrasting the poor and humble duties of a parish priest with faithfulness, with the station, eloquence, and grandeur of “His Eminence,” now in his native land, loaded with honors, and exerting a wide influence,—one cannot but be struck with the mutability of human things, and the course of that Providence who in his own good pleasure, “lifteth up the meek, and casteth the